A noted sculptor, Carl G. Mose of Washington, D.C., was commissioned to cast the approved design of the Chippewa Indian in bronze. Enough of the $5,000 was left over to cover the costs involved in making and placing the bronze marker plaques on suitable granite boulders, and one large granite slab left conveniently nearby the prehistoric glaciers.

The dedication of the “Old Crossing Treaty Memorial” was held in the park on June 25, 1933. A crowd of more than 3,000 persons was present for the dedicatory exercises with special recognition being given to the local pioneers and the Chippewa chiefs and headmen from Red Lake, White Earth, Ball Club and Ponsford. Congressman C. G. Selvig, President of the Polk County Historical Society, presided at the meeting. The memorial was presented to the state on behalf of the United States government by Mark L. Burns, Superintendent of the Consolidated Chippewa Agency of Cass Lake, Minnesota. Superintendent Burns also served as fiscal officer in the expenditure of the Congressional appropriation for the memorial.

The acceptance of the memorial in behalf of the Chippewa Indians was made by Edward L. Rogers, member of the Chippewa tribe and County Attorney of Walker, Minnesota, and in behalf of North Dakota by Joseph Rabinovich, Department Commander of the American Legion, Grand Forks. Greetings in behalf of the pioneers were extended by Chas. E. Boughton, Sr., Red Lake Falls, and Martin O'Brien of Crookston. The Address of Acceptance and Dedication for the State of Minnesota was given by Dr. Theodore C. Blegeen, Superintendent of the Minnesota State Historical Society. The music for the program was presented by the Crookston Municipal Band.

The Old Crossing Memorial Park plaque contains the following inscription: Within the area comprising this park, in the fall of 1863, negotiations were conducted with the Pembina and Red Lake bands of Chippewa Indians by which they ceded to the United States about three million acres of land in northwestern Minnesota and northeastern Dakota. This cession made possible the settlement of the Red River Valley. Here stood the great Cottonwood tree which served the early settlers as a post office and here also the ox-cart trains, which carried furs and supplies between St. Paul and Pembina by way of St. Cloud or Crow Wing, forded the Red Lake River. The monument, representing a Chippewa Indian with the pipe of peace, by the sculptor Carl C. Mose, was erected by the United States under the terms of a bill introduced by Congressman Conrad G. Selvig of Crookston.

The land in this park was donated to the State of Minnesota, in 1931, by action of the Board of County Commissioners of Red Lake County—Sam E. Hunt, Frank P. Grenier, Nels L. Roseen, E. E. Hill and Ole O. Lee.

The site was improved under the direction of a committee consisting of V. M. Higginbotham, John Saustad and Thomas M. McCall.